

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

NO. 8051 第一十五零千八第

日八初月九未癸卯光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1883.

號八月十英語

PRICE 2½ PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

October 5. NAM-YIN, French steamer, 455, A. Gauthier, Amoy 8th September, and Holloway 4th October, General—A. R. MARKS.

October 6. OUXIANG, German str., 783, E. Christian, Saigon 1st October, Rice—SABRETT & CO.

October 6. VOLWANER, German steamer, 611, Boyson, Swan, Gay, 1st October, General—WILSON & CO.

October 6. ANADAY, French steamer, 2,667, L. de V. Lormier, Marseilles 2nd September, Naples 4th, Port Said 8th, Suez 11th, Aden 19th October 23rd, Singapore 29th, and Saigon 3rd October, Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

October 6. NAPLES, British str., 1,473, Geo. Willis, Saigon 1st October, Paddy and Rice—BELL & CO.

October 6. H.M.S. OCEANIC, British corvette, 2,330, H. R. N. Hippolyte, St. Vladimir Bay 26th September.

October 6. DURMANT, British steamer, 514, R. F. Cullen, Amoy 5th Oct., General—ROUSSELL & CO.

October 6. PRINCE-OF-WALES, British steamer, 574, A. McClellan, Haiphong 29th Oct., and Holloway 2nd, General—RUSSELL & CO.

October 6. CROWN ROCK KIAN, British str., 956, F. Webb, Fumang 25th Sept., and Singapore 30th, General—BUN HIN & CO.

October 7. WELLE, German steamer, 393, E. Piper, Holloway 5th Oct., General—WIELER & CO.

October 7. KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese str., 1,910, F. Drummond, Kobe and Nagasaki 3rd Oct., General—M. B. M. S. N. CO.

October 7. GREENWOOD, British steamer, 227, D. Scott, Holloway 5th Oct., General—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

October 7. IOLAN, British steamer, 961, Wallace, Nagasaki 3rd Oct., Coals—ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 6TH.

Naples, British str., for Foochow.

Anton, British str., for Singapore.

Citadel, British 3-m. sch., for Chitoo.

Thales, British str., for Kudat.

Bellona, German str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

October 5. FU-YEEW, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

October 6. ACHILLES, British steamer, for Amoy.

October 6. GLENFELD, British steamer, for Shanghai.

October 6. JUNIATA, American corvette, for Canton.

October 6. EUROPA, German steamer, for Saigon.

October 6. KILLARNEY, British steamer, for Saigon.

October 6. TITLES, British steamer, for Kudat.

October 7. BELLONA, German steamer, for Saigon.

October 7. ANTON, British steamer, for Singapore.

October 7. GOMAVENY, French steamer, for Yokohama.

October 7. ANADAY, French steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

Per Nam-Yin, str., from Haiphong, &c.—1 European, and 5 Chinese.

Per Olympia, str., from Saigon—1 Chinese.

Per Volwander, str., from Quan-Gay—50 Chinese.

Per Anday, str., from Marseilles, &c.—For Hong Kong—H. Le Marquis de Melville, Messrs. Mansfield, Zappa, and Parker, from Marseilles.

From Singapore—1 Chinese, From Saigon—Misses. Jean, Johnston, 2 Seamus, and 43 Chinese.

For Saigon, Mrs. Bony, Mrs. Russell, and infant, Mrs. Bony, and Mrs. Bony, and infant, Sonja Maria, Josephine, Vincent, Theophano, Helene, Clotilde, Messrs. E. Ghisi, Siegfried, Ramon, Joseph, and Hodjib, from Marseilles.

Per Nopas, str., from Saigon—1 European, and 10 Chinese.

Per Wille, str., from Haiphong—Mr. Bruce, and 40 Chinese.

Per Dian, str., from Amoy—300 Chinese.

Per Mayang, str., from Haiphong, &c.—8 Chinese.

Per C. H. Kian, str., from Penang, &c.—1 European, and 475 Chinese.

Per Kumanoto Maru, str., from Kobe, &c.—Mrs. Otake, Mr. Salomon, 11 Japanese and 8 Chinese.

Per Geyhawad, str., from Holloway—41 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Fu-Yee, str., for Shanghai—50 Chinese.

Per Kildare, str., for Saigon—50 Chinese.

Per Europa, str., for Saigon—10 Chinese.

Per Achilles, str., for Amoy—265 Chinese.

Per Bellona, str., for Saigon—40 Chinese.

Per Thales, str., for Kudat, &c.—3 European and 50 Chinese.

Per Anton, str., for Singapore, &c.—8 Europeans and 101 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Welle* reports first part of strong wind and bad weather, afterwards fine weather.

The British steamer *Greyhound* reports left Holloway the 5th inst., and had strong N.E. wind with rain and thick weather.

The British steamer *C. H. Kian* reports first part to 12 N. strong S.W. winds and thick equally weather; from thence to port light N.E. winds and fine weather.

The German steamer *Olympia* reports left Saigon on the 1st inst., and on the 2nd inst. fine weather; 3rd strong S.W. breeze revering to S.E. towards evening, sea heavy and rough, and fine weather; 4th moderate weather and clear.

The British steamer *Lilien* reports left Nagasaki at 9am, on Wednesday, 3rd inst., and had light variable winds and fine weather, until reaching lat. 23°30' N. long. 136°30' E., after which N.W. winds and fine weather; 5th strong S.E. winds and variable winds; the N.E. until reaching lat. 23°30' N. long. 119°40' E., after which had light variable winds and fine weather until arrival at port.

The British steamer *Playa* on reports left Haiphong the 2nd inst., and had strong N.E. wind with rain and thick weather.

The British steamer *Greyhound* and *Playa* on the 4th inst. had strong N.E. winds and fine weather; 5th strong S.E. winds and fine weather; 6th moderate winds and clear.

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The British steamer *Playa* on reports left Haiphong the 2nd



## INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

KARACHI, 10th September.—A telegram from Bushra reports three slight shocks of earthquake on the 8th inst., between eleven and midnight, and another stronger one on the 11th, Sunday morning. The direction of the last was from east to west, and the duration two seconds.

The effects of the Java eruption are traced to the Indian ocean. Two sections of the Persian Gulf cables were faulty between the 27th and 28th ult. At Kara-bi, the tidal waves were also extremely irregular on those days.

LAKHORE, 11th September.—

Saharajah Dhuleo Singh has sent for two ships belonging to families of old retainers of his father. They start immediately. This is causing some speculation. It is believed that Dhuleo Singh will embark on the Indus again. The Hindu law allows a prince to return to his father at any time.

LAKHORE, 11th September.—

Colonel Hardinge, Deputy Commissioner of Gujarat, has committed suicide, blowing his brains out, the result of long-continued depression.

## VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS AND TIDAL WAVES.

Seismology is one of the cornerstones of science, but its progress is not likely to be rapid from lack of material. Scarcey have we recovered from the shock of the Ischia calamity when we have news of something similar catastrophe reaches us from the other side of the world. Java is celebrated for its violence, just as Japan, farther north, is noted for its earthquakes, so notorious that an invisible volcano is called "the lid of Hell." Every Englishman who has travelled to the far East is familiar with Ayer Itam, the northwest coast of Java, as one of the volcanic places of call where a stock of fresh vegetables and fruit can be had. In opposite this, in Sunda Strait, lies the volcanic island of Krakatoa, the name of which has led to what is feared to be a swelling of the Sunda Straits and Batavia, we are told, were in darkness on the 27th, while the ashes and stones discharged from the volcano had travelled as far as Cheribon, some 22 miles from their source. To complicate matters, what is called "a tidal wave" had rushed apparently over the west and northwest coast of the islands, checked up the rivers, overflown the land, and swept away the European quarter, Ayer and the Chinese coast.

It is to be feared that there must have been considerable destruction of life, but to what extent can be known when news arrives.

Java, with its 16 active and innumerable quiescent, volcanoes, is used to eruptions, of which have been even more destructive than the Ischia earthquake. This volcano of Kintato has been in a state of unusual activity for some weeks, and has not been for the "tidal wave." Its activity might have subsided without doing much damage. Some of the Java volcanoes rise to a height of 12,000ft., and we have said, in past time, their eruptions have been enormously destructive. For example, the volcano of Parapandyan, in the southwest part of the island, threw up such an immense quantity of scoria and ashes in a single night, that an area having a radius of seven miles was covered with a layer 60ft. thick. Forty native houses were buried beneath it, and 3,000 persons are reported to have perished in this one night. Still more terribly destructive was the eruption of Mount Galunggung, in the central part of the former, on October 8, 1852. At midnight, under a cloudless sky, with not a breath stirring, a dark, dense mass rose from the old volcano and spread itself out with such appalling rapidity that in a few moments the whole landscape was blighted in the darkness of night. Bright flashes occasionally pierced the darkness; a deluge of red water and mud shot up from the depths of the volcano, through the mountain sides, sweeping away trees, roots, and human bones, in its seething mass. Nearly everything was despatched for a radius of 20 miles round. A second terrible four days after completed the catastrophe. This was accompanied by an earthquake, the top of the mountain was broken down, one side covered with forest, became a semi-circular shape, and the valleys and valleys are said to have been formed, and their courses changed. As many as 114 villages were destroyed, and 4,000 people killed. The remarkable thing is that no record existed of any previous eruption of the mountain, which was situated in one of the most fertile valleys of Java. In 1843 it is estimated that Mount Galunggung threw forth a volume of 20,000,000 tons; in 1852 an estimated to the extent of 20,000,000 tons; in 1857 an estimated to the extent of 1,000,000 tons; in the town of Kintato, the height of 1,500ft., one of the most active volcanoes. Mount Galunggung, death to many of the dwellers around, while the damage to be feared from the ashes thrown out by the same mountain interfere with the planting of coffee in the neighbouring district. Earthquakes destructive to life are of frequent occurrence, most celebrated is that of January 16, 1850, when 200 shocks were felt, and many houses in Batavia destroyed. Mud volcanoes, gas fountains, and hot springs are scattered over the island. From Java to Kintato's seismic phenomena are of constant occurrence, though the accompanying tidal wave is not so common as the coast of South America.

The latest news is that the so-called "tidal wave," which has swept over the coast of Java is identical with the "tsunami," the volcanic activity of the mountain in the "tsunami." This kind of wave is of a totally different character and origin from the last destructions that visited that quarter of the world. The cyclone wave of Bengal, on October 31st, 1876, which, sweeping along the Bay of Bengal to the lower country of the Ganges, covered an area of 3,000 square miles, and in a few minutes destroyed 215,000 lives. The nature and causes of cyclonic waves we do not yet fully understand. But the wave which has swept over Java is of a different origin, though what is the exact connection between such phenomena and earthquakes and volcano-action seismologists have not yet determined. The last great manifestation of the sea was on June 10th, 1877, when an enormous wave, raised itself from the Sandwich Islands to the Pacific, and even made itself felt in Australia and New Zealand. This wave was certainly coincident with violent seismic activity in this country. But this last wave was not nearly so destructive to life as that of January 16, 1850, when 200 shocks were felt. With slight alterations it would make a capital straight-mountain.

The latest statistics show a remarkable diminution in the population of Germany. Between the last December, 1850, and the 6th June, 1852, the number fell from 45,331,000 to 45,213,907. This decrease, however, is spread over the country of Prussia, such as Brandenburg, Silesia, and the like, and the number of 4,129,000 is the result of the fact that Captain Webb, for this purpose is making a suit of cork armour to protect from the arms to the knee, apparently ignorant of the fact that Captain Webb's wounds were upon the head. In any case, however, if he reaches the Canadian side, where the authorities have issued all the aids to safety, "you will be safe," he replied, bowing to "you, sir, you swim so well."

The Portuguese garrison of Whylah has been

attacked and the officers presented with "a magnificent and some pieces of cloth of great value." If the garrison had been French, the attack on the 11th would have been a success, but the number of the dwellers around, while the damage to be feared from the ashes thrown out by the same mountain interfere with the planting of coffee in the neighbouring district. Earthquakes destructive to life are of frequent occurrence, most celebrated is that of January 16, 1850, when 200 shocks were felt, and many houses in Batavia destroyed. Mud volcanoes, gas fountains, and hot springs are scattered over the island. From Java to Kintato's seismic phenomena are of constant occurrence, though the accompanying tidal wave is not so common as the coast of South America.

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The latest statistics show a remarkable diminution in the population of Germany. Between the last December, 1850, and the 6th June, 1852, the number fell from 45,331,000 to 45,213,907. This decrease, however, is spread over the country of Prussia, such as Brandenburg, Silesia, and the like, and the number of 4,129,000 is the result of the fact that Captain Webb, for this purpose is making a suit of cork armour to protect from the arms to the knee, apparently ignorant of the fact that Captain Webb's wounds were upon the head. In any case, however, if he reaches the Canadian side, where the authorities have issued all the aids to safety, "you will be safe," he replied, bowing to "you, sir, you swim so well."

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## EXTRACTS.

WHAT THE TRAVELLER SAID AT SUNSET.

The shadowy green and deepest roundness,  
I feel the dew-fall in the air;  
The murmur of the darkening thicket,  
I hear the night-thrush call to prayer.  
The evening wind is sad with farewell,  
And loving hands unclasp from mine.  
Alone I go to meet the darkness  
Alone an awful boundary line.

From the lighted hearths behind me,  
I pass with slow, reluctant feet;

What waits me in the land of strangers?

What face shall smile, what voice shall greet?

What space shall now, what brightness bide me?

What that roll of music stirs?

What vast processes sweep before me?

Of shapes unknown baffle the sun?

I shrink from unnameable glory;

I dread the myriad voices strain;

Give me the uniform fuses;

And let my last song speak again;

I will not chide my mortal yearning;

Who is our Brother and our Friend,

In whose full life, divine and human,

The heavenly and the earthly blood;

Mine be the joy of soul communion;

The sense of spiritual strength renewed;

The reverence for the pure and holy;

The deep delight of doing good;

No fitting ear is mine to listen;

An endless dirge's rise and fall;

No curious eye is mine to measure;

The pearl girdle and the jasper wall.

For love must needs go more than knowledge;

What matter if I never know?

Why Aldebrand's star is ruddy;

Or colder Sirius while as snow?

Forgive my human words, O Father!

I go by larger truth to prove;

Thy mercy shall transfigure my baying;

I seek but love, and Thou art Love;

I go to find my lost and mourned still;

In Thy sheltered goodness still;

And all that leaps and faith forebodes

Man perfect in Thy holy will!

J. G. WHITTELL, in *Independent*.

INDIAN LONGEVITY.

"H. H." describes "The Present Condition of the Mission Indians of Southern California" in the current number of the *Century*, and speaks as follows of two aged San Gabriel women:—"A few rods from the old mission church of San Gabriel, in a hut made of bundles of the reeds used to rattle canes, as the San Gabriel Indians made them a hundred years ago, live two old Indian women, Laura and Benjamin. Laura is 102 years old, Benjamin 117. The record of their baptism is still to be seen in the church books, so there can be no dispute as to their age. It seems not at all incredible, however. If I had been told that Benjamin was a three thousand-year-old Nile mummy, resuscitated by some mysterious process, I should not have doubted much at the tale. The first time I saw them the two were crouching over a fire on the ground, over a sort of booth porch, in front of their hovel. Laura was a white cloth around her waist, tied on with a strip of scarlet flannel; above that a tattered black shawl, which gave her the look of an aged imp. Old baskets, old pots, old pans, old stone mortars and pestles, broken tiles and bricks, rags, straw, boxes, logen chairs—in short, all conceivable rubbish—were strewn about or piled up in the place, making the *weirdest* of backgrounds for the aged crones' figures. Inside the hut were two bedsteads and a few boxes, baskets and nets, and drying grapes and paprika on the walls. A few feet away was another hut, only a trifle better than this. Four generations were living in the two. Benjamin's stepdaughter, aged eighty, was a fine creature. With a white hand straight round her forehead close to the eyebrows, and a gay plaid handkerchief thrown over it, having squarely each side of her face, she looked like an old Bohemian sheik. Our Mexican friend remembered Laura as she was fifty years ago. She was then, even at fifty-two, celebrated as one of the swiftest runners and best ball-players in all the San Gabriel gams. She was a singer, too, in the choir. Coaxing her up to the piano, having her shoulders unbuttoned and unbuttoned her as one would a child, he succeeded in persuading her to chant for the Lord's Prayer and part of the *Litanies*, as she had been wont to do in the old days. It was a grotesque and incredible sight. The more she stirred and sang and lit her arms, the less alive she looked. We asked the stepdaughter if they were happy and wished to live. "Laughing, one asked her the question, if they were happy and wished to live. "Laughing, she replied, "We are happy." This was the devil bringing fire to burn up the world. Their chief solace is tobacco. To beg it, Benjamin will creep about in the village by the hour, bent double over her staff, tottering at every step. They sit for the most part silent, motionless, on the ground, their knees drawn up, their hands clasped over them, their heads sunk in their breasts. In my drives in the San Gabriel valley I often saw them sitting thus, as they were dead. The sight had indescribable fascination. It seemed that to be able to penetrate into the recesses of their thoughts would be to lay hold upon secrets as old as the earth."

## FRANKFORT.

Apart from Frankfort's modern interest and importance, a valuable lesson in history may be learned by a visit to this ancient town whose very name calls up a thousand memories of the Middle Ages. Of the town as it was in those days there are but few relics left. Of the great tower gateways that gave admittance within the walls there remains but one, the Eschenheimer Thor. It is a thoroughly German-looking structure, and testifies to the strength of the fortifications that were needed to secure the burgesses that peaceful enjoyment of their property. A great circular tower with a high-peaked roof, and small pepper-box turrets clustering round it, there it stands a monument of the fifteenth century, looking strangely out of keeping with steam-engines and tram-cars, and all the train of traffic that dashes past or under it in the old gateway. What picture the grim old fortification conjures up of bygone days when Frankfort took the lead among the trading towns of the Empire! What companies of merchants with their heavily laden train of mules and horses passed through its portal bringing commodities from all quarters of the world to swell the traffic of the great autumn fair that had received the imperial sanction on as early as the reign of Frederick Stupor Miser. And how thankful those merchants must have been to find themselves and their precious stufs safely within the gate, when they thought that they had escaped the peril of falling into the clutches of some one or other of the robber barons of the Rhine who were always on the look out for them either going or returning. Occasionally, though at longer

intervals, these same barons would tramp through the old gate in attendance on one of the great Electors who were called to Frankfort on the weighty business of choosing a new head for the Empire. Well might Maximilian call himself a "king of kings," for the electors were naturally great temporal princes. An election gave them a rare opportunity of outshining one another in the magnificence and splendor of their regalia, of which we may be sure they were not slow to take advantage. Of the power and pageantry that took possession of the town at such times Gothic gave a lively picture in his account of the last election, the magnificence of which took a firm hold of his childish imagination. But even then the glory was not wholly that of higher antiquity. They still, however, bear constant reference to a sacred right of hospitality. The wall where this banquet was held is still standing. 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